

## Hartford Republican

Subscription, \$1.25 per year  
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1896.

We are authorized to announce  
JNO. D. FINLEY  
As a candidate for the office of judge  
of Ohio county, subject to the action  
of the Republican party.



Republican Ticket.

ELECTION NOV. 3, 1896.

For President,  
WILLIAM MCKINLEY,  
of Ohio.

For Vice President,  
GARRETT A. HOBART,  
of New Jersey.

For Congress,  
JOHN W. LEWIS,  
From 4th District of Kentucky.

ELECTORS FOR KENTUCKY.  
At Large—O. S. Deming, Mt. Vernon.

At Large—S. H. Knab, Manchester.

First District—W. S. Mason, of Mayfield.

Second District—George H. Towery, of Dixon.

Third District—J. F. Taylor, of Glasgow.

Fourth District—J. S. R. Wedding, of Hartford.

Fifth District—Charles S. Stiglitz, of Louisville.

Sixth District—D. B. Wallace, of Warsaw.

Seventh District—John L. Bosley, of Paris.

Eighth District—N. Daniel Miles, of Nicholasville.

Ninth District—Robert Buckley, of Mt. Vernon.

Tenth District—J. B. Mareum, of Jackson.

Eleventh District—H. G. Trimble, of Somerset.

BRYAN'S law partner will vote for McKinley and Sewall's son will do likewise.

THE Hartford Herald is so blinded by partisan feelings that it absolutely refused to give a notice of Gov. Bradley's speech last Friday. Wonder if the Governor won't quit speaking now.

We must have had very poor civil officers about the time of the "crime of '73," for it has just come to light. Do you know who brought it to light? Yes, the silver trust of the west, the greatest trust in the world, and when you vote for the free and unlimited coinage of silver you vote money into this great trust. Will you do it?

In 1864 Mr. Lincoln said: "That some men be rich shows that others may become rich, and hence is just encouragement to industry and enterprise. Let not him who is homeless pull down the house of another, but let him labor diligently and build one for himself; thus, by example, assuring that his home shall be safe from violence when built."

Nothing is clearer to the minds of fair thinking men than it is the duty of every good citizen to resist the attempt to give this grand country adopt the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the proposed ratio, for this alone means silver monopolism, a silver trust, a depreciated currency, a brief period of intoxication, and then a complete demoralization of business and a financial crash.

The great cry of the "crime of '73," is now being made by these men attempt to excite the mind of men who have never studied the money question and is made in order to try to make the voters believe that a great crime was committed and the murderer has gone unpunished. In fact, the question had been up in Congress for several sessions and has been debated thoroughly by both sides.

In every district in this country the free coinage advocates are promising the farmers that 16 to 1 would raise the price of wheat and grain and meat, and thus reduce the proportions of the produce of the farm that goes to pay the laborer employed. Of all brazen performances of the century the most impudent is that by which, at the same time, the wage-earners are asked to assist in a campaign to make their food more dear to them and to reduce the wages of the most numerous class of wage-earners of the country. This is the silver question in a nutshell; it is simply a question as to whether our wage-earners are getting too high wages. They may as well face the question. If our wage-earners think they are getting too high wages they should vote for Bryan and their wages will be lowered. But if they want more wages they should vote for McKinley, Sound Money and Protection.

Good news comes from all over the 4th District in regard to Hon. Jno. W. Lewis. Mr. Lewis' record in Congress is such as to commend him to all the people of his District. His efforts in behalf of the people of Ohio county will give him a large vote in this county. While in Congress last winter he devoted his time to the best interest of the people of his District and they are now glad to have the opportunity of voting for him. Jno. W. Lewis will certainly be the next Congressman from the 4th District.

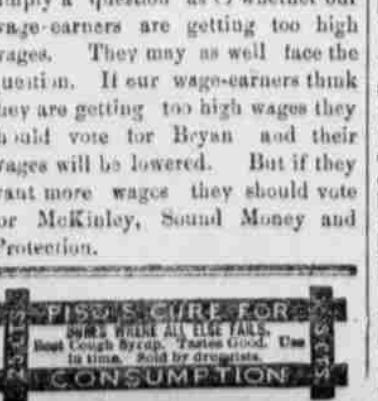
Why, O, why don't the Republican press of the country turn their batteries upon the "National" Democratic party? It is said by its members to be the only old fashioned Democratic party in existence to-day—the genuine article, all others base counterfeit. The Republican and Democratic parties have always fought each other in season and out of season. That is the record. Why is it, if the "National" Democratic party is the genuine article, that they are not fighting their old time enemy, the Republican party, and vice versa—[Hartford Herald.]

Ye, Gods of Israel! Whoever heard of such crying from a supposed Democratic paper? Why is it you are not fighting the Populist? Do you endorse the Populist platform? The National Democratic platform and the Republican platform agree on the money question, but differ widely on other questions. "People who live in glass houses should not throw stones." Answer out, if you are a Populist, support Bryan and Watson, they are good Populists.

Here is the way Maj. John M. Carson, the veteran political correspondent, at Washington, figures on the result in Kentucky after a personal inspection of all the forces in the field: "Gov. Bradley's vote was 172,436; Hardin's 163,524. Now, it is estimated that the sound money Democratic defection will take from that party 30,000 votes. The highest estimate of the Republican free silver vote is 10,000, which is really without foundation. Add 50 percent of the sound money Democratic vote, or 15,000, to Bradley's vote, 50 percent being figured for Palmer and Buckner, and you have 187,436, subtract 10,000 as Republican loss, and you have 177,436. Subtract the 50,000 sound money votes from Hardin's vote, and add to it 10,000 free silver Republicans and 17,000 Populists, and you have as the probable free silver vote, 160,436, which gives to McKinley a majority of 17,911. This is a low estimate, for I don't believe there will be any considerable vote of Republicans for Bryan, and that McKinley's majority will reach 30,000."

THE Hartford Herald will please answer the following questions in its next issue: Do you favor the resolutions as passed by the Fordville Silver Club demanding the withdrawal of Hon. D. H. Smith, the Democrat nominee from the race for Congress and supporting Hon. J. E. Durham, the Populist? Is there a silver standard country in the world to-day that has more than one-third the per capita money as the United States? Is there a silver standard country in the world that uses any gold as money along with silver? What is the difference in the Populist platform of 1892 and the same platform of 1896? And why is it that you support the Populist platform now and was so bitterly opposed to it in 1892? And have you retracted all that you said about Hon. F. W. Pirtle in 1893? If the Government can make money by law why then collect taxes? If the fiat of the government is sufficient to make money why have any ratio? Why not make it 1 to 1 instead of 16 to 1?

It is now less than three weeks until the election when you will be called upon to cast your ballot either in the interest of good government or for a depreciated currency, repudiation and National dishonor. Have you made up your mind? This is a great question and one which you should give mature deliberation before you cast your vote. It is now a time of peace and good government and all mankind in this United Government is living under the stars and stripes won by a nation's blood. But this new regime sprung by a few silver mine owners, promises to be greater than the struggle of 1860 if it is not checked in time. The question that confronts everyone of us to-day is whether we, as a people, can afford to give up a good, sound staple currency to go off after a mere hallucination, a myth and a well-worn, which is now scouring the country under the false name of free and unlimited coinage of silver. The election is to decide whether this nation is to repudiate one-half of its indebtedness and thereby destroy its credit with all the great nations of the world or whether it will stand firm for honest government; it will decide whether the government will compel the widows and orphans of this country to accept one-half that is due them on life insurance policies; to decide whether the working men of this country are to accept one-half that is due them from the saving banks, or whether the government will maintain a parity between the two metals now used as money, so the insurance company, and the saving banks can pay dollar for dollar and that dollar will be good money. Take these questions seriously, study them and when you go to vote, whether you be Republican, Democrat or Populist vote for your wife and children, vote for your homes, vote so that you may lift your head and heart to God and thank Him for sending you right in a struggle where so much is involved. Do these things and you will surely vote for McKinley, Sound Money and Protection.



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WHAT IS FREE COINAGE? What is meant by the free, unlimited coinage of legal-tender silver dollars, at the ratio of 16 to 1? A silver dollar weighs about sixteen times as much as the gold dollar. When the legal ratio of weight was established for the coinage of the two metals it approximately represented their market value or commercial ratio. An ounce of gold was worth about sixteen times as much as an ounce of silver. At present an ounce of gold is worth more than thirty times as much as an ounce of silver.

Whoever owns gold bullion can take it to the mint and have it made into coins. That is free coinage of gold. The gold thus coined is worth what the coin purports, irrespective of the stamp, all over the world. The silver advocates demand that every owner of the silver shall be permitted to take it to the mint without limit and have every fifty-three cents' worth of it stamped as a dollar. That is the proposed free coinage of silver. They say that the stamp will make the 53 cents' worth silver pass current at par with a gold dollar. It would not do so, either outside or within the United States. It would be worth the price of the silver bullion in the piece stamped as a dollar.

Molasses making is done and the farmers are now busy sowing wheat. The teachers meeting was held here last Friday, October 9th. The teachers present, twelve. Mr. J. D. Miller gave a nice talk on how the school was conducted forty years ago. Rev. J. D. Duncan will fill his regular appointment here next Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. N. C. Daniel and family returned home from Texas Saturday.

Mr. M. M. Wilson and wife visited at Deane's Saturday and Sunday.

ANDERSON.

TESTED BY FACTS.

Congressman Bailey assured his audience in this city that he was willing to submit the silver dollar to the fire test, asserting that when melted the bullion that formed it would buy as much now as it would have bought in 1873.

Would it Buy as Much Labor?

The average annual wages of American laborers IN 1870, as shown by the United States census report was \$324.

The average annual wages of American laborers IN 1890, as shown by the United States census reports, was \$484.

It would have required the bullion in 318 silver dollars to pay an average year's wages in 1870.

It would have required the bullion in 598 silver dollars to pay an average year's wages in 1890.

And the bullion in the silver dollar, which was worth \$1.02 in 1870 and \$1 in 1890, is worth only about 50 cents now.

WAGES HAVE GONE UP, SILVER HAS GONE DOWN.

Would it buy as Much Wheat?

The bullion in a silver dollar would have bought one and one-twentieth bushels of wheat in 1873, the farm price of wheat averaging about 95 cents, and the bullion value of a silver dollar ranging from \$1.00 to \$1.016.

The bullion in a silver dollar would buy in Louisville to-day about two thirds of a bushel of wheat, wheat being worth 74 cents and the bullion in a silver dollar being worth about 50 cents.

WHEAT IS DOWN LESS THAN 25 PER CENT. AND IS GOING HIGHER, SILVER IS DOWN 50 PER CENT. & IS GOING LOWER.

Would it buy as Much Corn?

The bullion in a silver dollar would have bought nearly three bushels of corn in 1872.

The bullion in a silver dollar would buy about one and two-thirds bushels of corn in Louisville to-day.

The effort to establish an occult connection between the price of silver and the prices of other commodities cannot stand the test of facts.—Courier-Journal.

Fraud—Vote It Down.

To declare that the United States shall pay its great debt in dollars worth 100 cents each, and that all private debts may be paid in the same way, would be to enact that fraud shall be the rule. Yet that is the sum and substance of the Bryan plan for the free coinage of silver.

It is a misfortune, unquestionably great, and so far as it has gone; irremediable, that any considerable number of citizens of the United States could be found to countenance such a proposition, coupled as it is with the sinister threat against the integrity of the country's highest court, and the power of the law to protect the public from the anarchy of riot. It is beyond human ability now to prevent the success or failure of this lamentable effort from being decided by a mere majority vote. The Bryan party, calling themselves Democrats, have precipitated the issue whether or not the United States, the proudest nation on earth, is to be written down a swindler, a cheat abroad and at home. All that we can do under the circumstances is to do the best we can, and that will be to make the national majority against fraud and against the degradation of this country to dishonor and discredit so overwhelming that, after the election has been decided, the whole campaign for repudiation and social disorder will fade into forgetfulness.

The vote of every man who prefers honesty to dishonesty is needed in every State. File votes up in every State in one vast heap for the candidate for President whose triumph means the preservation of the United States' honor and the final erasure of the scars which repudiation has put upon us already. The candidate's name is William McKinley.

September's Silver Coinage. Washington, Oct. 13.—A statement prepared by the Bureau of Mint shows that during the month of September the mints of the United States coined from silver on hand, purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, 2,700,100 standard silver dollars, containing 2,088,358 ounces of pure silver, the cost of which was \$1,862,671, giving a seigniorage or profit of \$837,428 to the Government, which sum has been deposited in the Treasury.

The Good Old Times.

One of our old citizens, a miner, is Pierce Myers. His first year's work in Hartington was from October, 1873, to October, 1874, and he earned \$405.68. In 1895, in the same mine in which he worked in 1873-74, he earned, digging coal, \$599.77, and for entry work \$139.50, a total earning of \$739.27. Suppose Pierce has spent his whole earnings in 1874 for any one of the following articles: Flour, sugar or calico, and had bought with his earnings in 1895 the same articles, the account would have stood as follows: His wages of 1874 would have bought 45 barrels of flour, 2,700 pounds of sugar, 3,445 yards of calico. His wages of 1895 would have bought 164 barrels of flour, 12,286 pounds of sugar, 14,744 yards of calico. We see here that Pierce was able to buy of the necessities of life in 1895 more than four times what he could buy in 1873-74. But he is not happy, he wants a change, and will vote for the Bryan fifty-cent dollar. He will evidently get the "change" if the fifty-cent dollar wins.

Another good citizen, Luke Anderson, in 1873 earned \$426.95, and in 1895 he earned \$424. He could buy of food and goods with his wages in 1895 full twice the amount that he bought in 1873, and Luke says the present dollar is good enough for him. He doesn't want a change.

NOTICE.

I have every man and woman in the United States interested in the question of the money.

Address: B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga., Box 502, and one will be sent you free.

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## HISTORY OF MONEY.

Showing the Kinds of Money used in Different Stages of Civilization.

A study of the growth of money may be useful just now in order to give a more definite idea of exactly what money is, and to learn why certain articles or substances have been discarded and others retained. The natural and general tendency well understood, we have only to judge the future by past experience to predict what will and what will not be the principal money metal of the near future.

Hunting and Fishing Stages.

The kind of money in use in many countries indicates the degree of civilization attained. Man probably first became a trading animal in the hunting and fishing stages. Weapons of war and the chase, together with skins and furs, were then the most important kinds of property. Hence we find that the more useful, stable and portable of these articles were first used as money and are so used to-day in barbarous countries.

Beaver skins, or "beaver," was the unit of value when our forefathers traded with the Indians. Thus one beaver equals one brass kettle, one beaver equals two shillings, six beavers equal one gallon of whisky, etc.

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The use of shells as money is still common on many tropical coasts. Their wide use is probably due to the strong resemblance of the shell to the human form. The shell is a permanent value. Besides they are very durable, comparatively light, and are convenient for small change. Whales' teeth, arrowheads, beads, tokens of ivory and stamped stones are some of the other money metals of this later stage of civilization.

The Pastoral Stage.

Man early tamed the domestic animals. The sheep and the cow being the most useful, they naturally, with their skins and some times with their milk) formed the currency and the unit of value. Our words, pecuniary and capital come from the use of cattle as money. Similar words in nearly every language testify to the once general use of cows and sheep as money. A man's wealth was estimated by his herds and flocks.

It was in this stage that conquerors stopped eating captives because it was discovered that they were worth more as shepherds and carriers of water, wood, etc. Hence also slaves often figure as money.

Agricultural Stage.

In the agricultural stage man owns land, has fixed habitations and is possessed of a far greater variety of property than when he was a nomad. Though he continued to use cattle, sheep, etc., as money, yet he sometimes added staple farm products and began to use metals, especially copper and gold, which at first were usually estimated in terms of cattle and were measured roughly instead of being weighed. Wheat, barley and oats are now, as they have been for 5,000 years, a medium of exchange in Norway and other remote parts of Europe.

Maize, or Indian corn, once formed the currency of Mexico, Central America and some of the early colonies. Tobacco formed the principal money of Virginia and Maryland. It was legal tender in Maryland in 1791. The price of wheat varied from 100 to 150 pounds of tobacco. Dried codfish was once currency in Newfoundland. Sugar, rum, ginger, olive oil, eggs, indigo and molasses are some of the products that have been used in different countries. The friends of tobacco and corn tried hard to prevent these "ferocious animals," but the copper, gold and silver bull conspirators came out on top in spite of special legislation in the interest of tobacco and corn. There was a hard blow to our country. There is plenty of tobacco, corn, eggs and molasses to give us all the "pecuniary" we could carry it if the time of demonization had not been committed against them, thereby causing prices of these and other articles, except the precious metals to fall precipitately. Economists tell us that these articles ceased to be used as money because they lacked some essential quality. They say that some were perishable; others bulky and hard to transport; others could not be easily divided for the purpose of making change; others were not uniform in size and quality, while nearly all lacked stability of value. But every tobacco, corn, molasses or egg producer and every lover of the weed, of opium or of jenever cake and sordidness knows that they were demonized because they were so plentiful that the Shylocks could not monopolize them as easily as they could the precious metals.

Manufacturing Stage.

The manufacturing stage is not clearly defined. Hoes were once money in China and they are to-day in Anam. Little hoes, such as the one here figured, took the place of real hoes and became true money. Hand-made nails once circulated as money in some Scotch villages.

State Superintendant Davidson has finished the paper on the last State Examination for certificates to teach in the common schools in the State, and we find among the list the name of Mr. Hardin Craig, a former student of Hartford College. Mr. Craig is a brother of Mrs. F. L. Griffin, of this place, and is a young man of extraordinary habits.

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Some of the other money articles that may perhaps belong to this stage are cotton cloth, straw hats, robes of silk, tea, beavers, knives and silk cloth. It was probably in this stage that the precious metals began to be measured and weighed more accurately and to be cast into standard forms.

Commercial Stage.

1. INTERNAL TRADE.—When men began to live in cities, to have regular markets where products were exchanged, and to have shopkeepers or merchants and professional traders, there was a great need of a more exact and scientific money such as could be supplied only by the metals. These began to be cast or stamped into the regular forms, sizes or weights. Bronze bars and stamped bronze pieces were used in Greece and Italy. The bronze pieces here represented shows the evolution from cattle money to stamped metal money. Weights in the form of sheep indicate that sheep were in Biblical times the unit of value in Palestine.

Iron was used as money in Sparta. Pieces of bent iron ready for the blacksmith pass as money in west Africa and elsewhere.

"Cash" or "speka" or "le" is the only native coin and the only legal tender of China as well as the principal money of small accounts. Cash consists of round disks of a kind of brass with a square hole in the center. The evolution